

Social Unrest.

Its Origin Found in Human Greed, Not in "Intolerable Conditions,"
By a Conservative.

COMMENTING on an editorial in The Sun on "The Rising Tide of Socialism," H. P. Hough expresses his opinion of the cause of social unrest by asserting that "present industrial conditions have become intolerable and demand radical treatment. Socialism is offered as a remedy, and all signs point to its adoption, in whole or in part, in the near future."

Mr. Hough and those who share his view of the "present intolerable industrial condition" fall utterly in their diagnosis. Complaints of present conditions come chiefly from the wage earners of the country. Yet their arguments are flatly contradicted by the achievements of which labor unions boast, and are clearly destroyed by facts which are beyond denial. The industrial conditions of today are far from intolerable. So far as this country is concerned, it is doubtful if the history of the world shows any period in any nation in which the conditions of the life of the wage earner were so generally tolerable as they are in the United States at the present time.

In all the departments of our national life there are weaknesses, faults and wide divergence from the ideal. So it has ever been and so will it be until the millennium; but a declaration that any of them are intolerable can be made only with a total disregard of facts. There is widespread discontent and unrest, but it does not spring from the conditions under which the life of the wage earner is lived. Never before have wage earners been so well fed, so well and so comfortably housed and clothed as they are in the United States today. Never before have the savings of wage earners been so large in amount in their aggregate, or so large per capita, as they are today. Never before has the man who works basked so big in the control of affairs. The disease for which socialism is offered as a remedy is imaginary.

There is a disease of which discontent, unrest and socialism are symptoms. It is a moral disease, and it is incurable by statutory laws, by schemes for a cooperative commonwealth, by shorter days of labor, by increased wages, by public ownership or Federal control of industries and transportation, or by any other panacea offered by socialism. Its cause is human greed, envy of those who "have" by those who "have not." Excited and stimulated by demagogues and theorists, this essentially human trait finds its largest expression during a time of prosperity. Out of greed and envy there springs a notion that "those who have" acquired their possessions through some form of dishonesty. The recent exposure of some whose wealth has been obtained by questionable or by criminal methods has stimulated this belief, and the belief has widened until it includes all who are counted rich.

The evil of today exists in the hearts of men and not in "intolerable industrial conditions." Statutory laws may palliate, to some extent, the conditions, but they cannot cure the evil.

Fraternalism Will Drive Out Graft.

By Dr. Lyman Abbott.

WANT to give you my interpretation of the future, with whose shaping you will have something to do. In the history of the world there have been three conceptions of the social order. The first of these is autocracy, the second individualism and the third fraternalism.

In the coming age all the creeds and sects will be united, because the coming age is to be a fraternal one. Every age has had its vices and its virtues. The Nineteenth Century has had vices, all due to the same source. The first vice has been that of accumulation; the second vice is the lawlessness of self-will.

We hear of the criminal class. Can you tell me who belongs to the criminal class? Do the insurance directors who bought stocks low and sold them at high prices to the companies of which they were directors? Do the railroad officials who broke the law of the land and now stand convicted? Do the coal carriers who did, by a "gentlemen's agreement," that which was against the law?

There is one remedy for all this. Society should be considered as a unit. Go, young men, go not to see how much you can accumulate, but what you can attain. Already accumulation is on trial.

We have learned that the best interest of the community is not served by each man voting for his own interest. He must look after the national welfare.

The age you enter has been called Socialistic, but that is false; it has been called communistic, but that is false; it is fraternal. The men of the future will recognize the organization of society in the upbuilding of the community, the nation and the Church of God.

Right Thinking and Self-Control

By O. S. Marden.

SOCRATES' features, said Zopyrus, the physiognomist, showed that he was stupid, brutal, sensual, and addicted to drunkenness." Soocrates upheld the analysis by saying: "By nature I am addicted to all these sins, and they were only restrained and vanquished by the continual practice of virtue."

Emerson says, in effect, "The virtue you would like to have, assume it as already yours, appropriate it, enter into the part and have the character, just as the great actor is absorbed in the character of the part he plays." No matter how great your weakness or how much you may regret it, assume steadily and persistently its opposite until you acquire the habit of holding that thought, or of living the thing, not in its weakness, but in its wholeness, in its entirety. Hold the ideal of an efficient faculty or quality, not of a marred, or deficient one. The way to reach, or to attain to anything, is to bend oneself toward it with all one's might; and we approximate it just in proportion to the intensity and the persistency of our effort to attain it.

If you are inclined to be very excitable and nervous, if you "fly all to pieces" over the least annoyances, do not waste your time regretting this weakness, and telling everybody that you cannot help it. Just assume the calm, deliberate, quiet, balanced composure which characterizes your ideal person in that respect. Persuade yourself that you are not nervous or excitable, that you can control yourself; that you are well balanced; that you do not fly off on a tangent at every little annoyance. You will be amazed to see how the perpetual holding of this serene, calm, quiet attitude will help you to become like your thought.—Success Magazine.

Hints To Nervous Women.

By Dr. Graeme Hammond.

THERE are many things a neurotic woman can do which will mitigate the severity of her symptoms, and perhaps, if the disease is slight, she may recover without the intervention of her physician. In the first place, the original trouble, worry, or anxiety which was responsible for her nervous breakdown, must be done away with, or, if this is impossible, she must school herself not to care, or else remove herself to new scenes and surroundings where her mind will not be harassed. Peace of mind will do more to restore shattered nerves than almost anything else. The next thing is to make the bodily health as good as it can be made under the existing circumstances and surroundings. Sleep and rest are absolutely essential to recovery, and the sufferer should do all she can to secure both. Narcotics, to produce sleep, are not to be thought of. They do not care anything, and their continual use can only be productive of harm. Tranquillize the mind, banish by force of will unpleasant thoughts, and sleep alone rather than with some one else whose restlessness or deep breathing, to say nothing of snoring, might well banish sleep from the eyes of even Morpheus himself. Sometimes a warm foot-bath before bed, or eating a slice of bread and butter, or drinking a glass of milk will bring sleep to the tired eyes. If, however, these means are inadequate it is better to consult a physician. Normal sleep, and plenty of it, must be secured before recovery becomes possible.—Harper's Bazar.

Cure For Insomnia.
As a cure for sleeplessness, a medical journal suggests that the sufferer should simply clear his or her mind of everything, and then perform a series of gymnastic exercises which, so it is alleged, never fail to produce the desired effect. Now, if one could stop thinking there would be little difficulty about getting to sleep, and to suggest emptying the mind as a cure for insomnia is very much like telling a person with a cold to sneeze or cough, or talk loudly. It is precisely because one thinks that one lies awake, and because one thinks so hard. As to performing gymnastic exercises in the dead vast and middle of the night, there are not a few of us who would indignantly prefer insomnia to the remedy.
Flying fish of two distinct kinds are known to men—namely the flying gurnard and the flying-herring.

THE PANAMA BONDS

May Or May Not Be Made the Basis of Circulation

ALL FOUND READY PURCHASERS

Palmetto National Bank of Columbia One of the Heaviest of Nine Bidders.

Washington, Special.—One firm, one individual and seven national banks in all nine—receive more than \$25,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 Panama bond award. Less than \$5,000,000 is awarded to several hundred individuals and banks.

These nine bidders are:
Fish & Robinson, N. Y., \$15,000,000.

Samuel Byerly, N. Y., \$5,879,000. Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia, \$3,000,000.

Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C., \$300,000.

Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore, Md., \$300,000.

Columbia National Bank, Grafton, W. Va., \$150,000.

Yankton National Bank, Ft. Wayne, Ind., \$100,000.

Of this \$25,000,000, more than \$20,000,000 is awarded to other than national banks and of the \$5,000,000 not specified here, less than \$2,500,000 is awarded to banks in small amounts.

In round figures this means that national banks received \$7,000,000 bonds and under Secretary Shaw's promise will receive one-third of their award in government money, for which they can deposit Panama bonds as security. This puts behind government money in banks which received awards of bonds \$2,333,000, and leaves the successful bank bidders with \$4,667,000 Panama bonds.

As shown, Fish & Robinson and Byerly have between them over \$20,000,000 and other individuals \$3,000,000. This makes \$23,000,000 held by individuals and \$4,667,000 held by national banks in excess of their deposits in the banks receiving awards.

This makes, therefore, \$27,667,000 Panama bonds, for market purposes. The Panama bonds can be used as security for public deposits which are now secured by State, city and railroad bonds. There are \$17,000,000 of these and Secretary Shaw has directed that they be replaced with government bonds, Panama bonds, Philippine or Hawaiian bonds. This provides a resting place for \$17,000,000 of the \$27,667,000 Panama bonds on the market. This leaves \$10,667,000 Panama bonds. All banks that bid 103.50 for Panama bonds under Secretary Shaw's promise, will be designated public depositories and receive part of the \$20,000,000 treasury money which he is preparing to put out. This will make \$90,000,000 government money in banks when action is completed.

Will he permit these banks to deposit Panama bonds as security, he says. If he does then the balance of the Panama bonds will have a snug berth. He may, in order to keep up the price of 2s, require them to be put up by banks which accept designation of public depositories and receive government funds.

Of the 6,000 odd national banks one in every six is now a depository bank, either temporary or permanent.

Quarantine Regulations.
Richmond, Va., Special.—W. B. Livezey and A. C. Garrett of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce called on the Governor in connection with quarantine regulations at the federal government station at Old Point. The State has the station at Newport News and the shipping interests complain of double duty and seek to revise the regulations.

The Conditions V. M. I. Reported On.
Richmond, Special.—The report of the special legislative committee which investigated the affairs of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington submitted to Governor Swanson says the students had grounds for complaints against the food conditions last fall but holds that the superintendent properly dismissed those who signed the paper for the third class; and that corps should have been disciplined for leaving the campus without permission, thus disagreeing with the superintendent.

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WILLIAM LEE IS HANGED

Assault of Two White Ladies Pays the Penalty For His Deed.

Chrisfield, Md., Special.—William Lee, the colored youth sentenced to death in Baltimore three weeks ago, for assaulting two women in Somerset county, and who had been threatened with lynching, was hanged on Smith's Island, in the presence of the sheriff and deputies and a few witnesses. The hanging was orderly. The mob that threatened to burn Lee at the stake was completely outwitted by the sheriff.

Though it was necessary to carry out the sentence of the law in Somerset county, the scene of the crime, the exact place of execution was kept secret, even from those who were to accompany the sheriff as deputies and witnesses. Sheriff Brown appeared in Baltimore, placed his prisoner aboard a steamer of the Maryland oyster navy and sailed down the bay.

He took with him the gallows which had been borrowed from Baltimore county, and also the coffin, and was prepared to hang Lee on the deck of the vessel after reaching the waters of Somerset county, should there be any signs of a mob on the shore.

At an early hour the steamer appeared off Smith's Island, the prisoner was speedily taken ashore and a scaffold quickly erected by a carpenter, who had been brought from Baltimore. The culprit, accompanied by a spiritual adviser, was led up the scaffold, the noose was adjusted and the execution was quickly over. Lee confessed.

Towaway Hotel Burned.

Asheville, Special.—A message received here from President John C. Burrows, of the Towaway Hotel Company, tells of the burning of the Sapphire Inn, in the Sapphire country. The building was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock by a bell boy and shortly the entire structure was in flames. The guests were all asleep at the time, but were aroused and escaped in safety, saving all their baggage. Hugh Williams, manager of the Sapphire Inn, had a narrow escape from being consumed in the burning building. Mr. Burrows says the work of reconstruction will commence at once. None of the cottages surrounding were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Four Men Arrested.

Raleigh, Special.—Four white men and a white boy were arrested and charged with the shooting or complicity in shooting to death at Raleigh a negro named Walter Chavis in Lanes Bottom, a disreputable section in the eastern suburbs. Three of the prisoners were captured in the country, being pursued by a constable and officers, one Lynn Fowler, having been jailed at once. The four white men and the boy were going to the country in wagons when the trouble arose brought on the shooting. There was much talk of lynching by the negroes in the neighborhood, large bodies being in attendance on a church and social meeting.

Jordan Acts on Charges.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Ernie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, has named a committee to investigate the charges that certain officials of the association are owners of stock in a well-known brokerage firm, which makes a specialty of handling cotton futures. The charges were made on the floor of the lower house of the State Legislature Tuesday by Representative Anderson, of Chatham county.

Rains Hurting Truck Crops.

Norfolk, Special.—Heavy and continued rains are greatly damaging the growing crops of this section of the trucking belt. The rain has practically ruined the usually large cantaloupe crop in Norfolk and other contiguous counties, and is also greatly interfering with the planting of the fall potato crop.

To Have Splendid Home.

Norfolk, Special.—Work on the John D. Rockefeller Naval Young Men's Christian Association building to be erected here at a cost of \$250,000 will soon begin. Louis E. Jallade of New York, has been selected as the architect for the building. He will arrive here to look over the site and to make ready for the drawing of the plans. The building will be six stories high and will contain everything that goes to make such a building complete.

For No Bucket Shops.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The lower house of the Georgia Legislature has passed what is known as the Boykin anti-bucket shop bill by a vote of 132 to 13, after the longest debate of the present session. The bill prohibits all dealings in futures on margin and will close all bucket shop, exchanges, etc., in the State. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is expected it will pass.

PLUNGED INTO LAKE

Another Fatal Railroad Wreck Destroys Human Life

NINE KILLED; SEVEN INJURED

Fast Mail Train on the Great Northern Railroad Jumps the Rails and Falls Over a Seventy-Foot Embankment Into Diamond Lake—Locomotive, Mail, Baggage and Smoking Cars Submerged in Water.

Spokane, Washington, Special.—At least nine lives were lost, seven persons seriously injured and a score of others sustained cuts and bruises in a wreck of the fast mail train on the Great Northern a mile and a quarter east of Camden, Wash., 35 miles east of Spokane, when the locomotive mail and baggage and smoking cars left the rails and plunging over the seventy-foot embankment were submerged in the waters of Diamond Lake.

The dead are N. Edward Munson, engineer, Hillyard, Wash. Frank Bell, fireman, Hillyard. Charles Danner, mail clerk, Spokane. George R. Strickland, express messenger.

George H. Curteea, Spokane lumberman. T. J. Dolbow, Spokane. Unidentified man.

Immediately after the smother struck the water there was a blinding flash which spread over the part of the car not submerged and a fire followed. The flames were extinguished by the passengers and the train crew.

W. S. Ninneman, a contractor for construction work on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, broke through a window to escape from the burning and half submerged smoker. Mr. Ninneman said:

"We were coming at a fearful speed through the tunnel and we passengers were wondering if the engineer had lost his senses, driving at that speed with a sharp curve ahead. I think we must have surely been going 45 miles an hour."

Only two bodies, those of George H. Curtis and T. J. Dolbow, passengers, both of Spokane, have been recovered. The engine is believed to be about sixty to seventy feet under water and the bodies of Engineer Munson and Fireman Bell may not be recovered for days. It is thought the mail and baggage cars with the bodies of Mail Clerk Danner and Baggageman Strickland may be recovered before night. The injured are reported to be progressing favorably.

Bryan Amendment Accepted.

London, By Cable.—Mr. Bryan's proposed rider to the model arbitration treaty was disapproved by the international council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and being recast, as follows was adopted: "If a disagreement should arise which is not included in those to be submitted to arbitration the contracting parties shall not resort to any act of hostilities before they separately or jointly invite, as the case may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation of one or more friendly powers, this requisition to take place if necessary in accordance with article VIII of the Hague Convention providing for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts."

Fifty Vacancies on Pension Rolls.

Nashville, Special.—By means of tracers sent out after uncollected vouchers, it is learned that at the next meeting of the State pension board in August, there will be over fifty vacancies on the pension rolls, including a number of widows.

Bombs Were Thrown.

Sonowice, Russia, By Cable.—Simultaneously bombs were thrown into four stores of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, located here, at Bendzin, at Zawierze and at Czenstochau, wrecking each of the shops and wounding many persons. The bomb throwers were agents of the Polish Socialistic party which had asked the company to contribute to the revolutionary cause. The agent refused and was informed the shops would be destroyed. Eight persons are injured here.

Peonage in Worst Form.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Peonage in its worst form is charged against the officers of the Jackson Lumber Company, at Lockhart, Ala., and United States deputies armed with warrants for their arrest, left here for that place. If the allegations are true, about one hundred immigrants, mostly Germans, are held in the lumber camps of that company virtually as slaves.

WAS SMALL BATTLE

Belligerent Filipinos Make Some More Trouble

PULLAJANES PUGNACIOUS PLAY

American Column Composed of 50 Filipino Constabulary and 26 Negro Regulars, With Their Officers, Repulses Band of 500 Hostiles With Loss of 50 to 100 Dead and 60 Wounded—Only One Wounded Among Troops and Constabulary.

Manila, By Cable.—Advices received here from the Island of Leyte say that a large band of Pulajanes attacked a column of constabulary and regulars commanded by Captain George H. McMaster, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The engagement, which took place near Bencun, resulted in the Pulajanes being repulsed with the loss of 50 men killed and 60 wounded. The troops and constabulary suffered no losses. The Pulajanes fled, with the column in pursuit of them.

Later estimates place the number of the Pulajanes dead and wounded at 150. The fight took place in thick underwood and lasted thirty minutes. The Pulajanes, who are said to have numbered five hundred men armed with guns and bolos, charged the American column three times. The latter was composed of 50 constabulary, commanded by Captain Neville, and 26 colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanded by Captain McMaster.

Fifty Killed and Sixty Are Wounded.

San Francisco, Special.—A special to the Examiner from Manila says: "A detachment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, and company of native constabulary, were attacked by hundreds of Pulajanes, while on a trail between the towns of Tolosa and Domani, on the Island of Leyte, and a desperate battle took place, resulting in a route of the fanatics with a loss of 50 killed and more than 60 wounded."

"The only American casualty was one sergeant of the constabulary wounded."

Another Account.

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Wreck Near Abbeville.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—Shortly after midnight Tuesday night there was a collision between two Seaboard freight trains at Abbeville, 50 miles from here. The wreck took fire and ten cars were burned. The injured are Engineer Orna, Fireman Sam Bowie, colored, and brakeman Smith and Graham. The latter is seriously injured being scalded from head to foot.

Charged With Putting Rough on Rats in Hotel Coffee.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—Anna Nolan, her daughter, Blanny Blanks, and the latter's husband, were held to the grand jury at Lauderdale Springs, charged with putting Rough on Rats into the coffee served to the Springs Hotel guests. They are said to have planned in this way to avenge a grievance against the proprietor of the hotel. The victims of the poisoned coffee are out of danger.

Three Children Burned to Death.

St. Paul, Special.—News is received of the burning to death of three little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sartvel Saturday night, in a small house near Carleton, Minn. Mrs. Sartvel was so badly burned that her recovery is doubtful. The house was struck by lightning while the mother and children were asleep.

Labeled Norwegian Steamer Given Bond.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—In the United States court the owners of the Norwegian steamer Guernsey which vessel was libeled by the United States government for colliding with the battleship Rhode Island off Newport News, furnished a bond of \$60,000. The steamer, which had been in the custody of the marshal, was then released. The claim of the government for the damages inflicted to the Rhode Island is slightly in excess of \$5,300. The case will be tried by Judge Waddell, probably in the fall.

Six People Drowned.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Six lives constituted the total paid Tuesday by Chicago and vicinity to lakes and rivers. Two boys were drowned while swimming. One lost his life in an effort to get a water lily. A man fell from bridge while fishing. The fifth victim died from injuries suffered by striking a timber while driving. The sixth fell into the river while running to catch a ball in a baseball game.